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# THE JERUSALEM POST

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1961 • 11 Ezer, 5721 • 10 Zet Akha'ada, 1960



## THE seminar on "The Role of Women in a Developing Society" which opened in Haifa this week under the auspices of the Foreign Ministry, is a welcome reminder that behind the banner headlines of the day's news, the slow and undramatic steps towards truly peaceful co-existence continue to be taken.

The 63 women from 21 countries in Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean have come to Israel to discuss common problems of great immediacy, to learn from one another and from us. The participants in the seminar, for which the number of applications was considerably greater than the places available, come from countries as far apart as Burma and Upper Volta, Ceylon and Cyprus, the Philippines and the Ivory Coast, India and the Cameroons, as well as from the two Congos, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Tanganyika, Uganda. The importance of the six-week course, taking place at Beit Rutenberg, has been recognized both by UNESCO and by a number of international women's organizations which have contributed grants to the travelling expenses of the delegates.

Among the subjects being dealt with in five discussion groups, three of them conducted in English and two in French, are education and the family in a changing society, the effects of industrialization on family life, the role of women in the home, in the community and in public life. The participants are also being taken on study tours to see what is being done about these and allied problems in Israel. The decorative specimens of folk handicrafts which they will be on display at a later stage of the seminar. The fact that so many countries responded to the Foreign Ministry's invitation to send representatives is another sign of the extent of Israel's impact on the developing societies of Asia and Africa. The equality of opportunity open to women in Israel has evoked great interest in Afro-Asian countries today is to see that wider opportunities for secondary and higher education are provided for young girls, so that a cadre of trained personnel is available for the execution of planned development schemes. Another task, confronting Israel equally with other new states, is to provide that women are not only satisfied with having civil rights and equality but that they make use of the privileges by taking a greater part in public life. Israel's women, for example, do not play the role they should in local government and an effort is needed to extend the number of women Members of Knesset. It is of interest in this connection, to note in passing that the 'in' of founding members of the new Liberal Party in this country contains only five women out of a total of 84 names.

While the countries represented at the seminar will find their own solutions to the problems being discussed suitable to the framework of their cultural heritage and social traditions, they will no doubt find much that is stimulating in what they see and learn in Israel, just as Israel will find much of value, spiritual and social, in meeting them. It is the personal contact on a human and not a political level such as can be cemented at international gatherings of this kind which leads to the spirit of acceptance which is the basis of understanding between nations.

## Tshombe Seized By Leopoldville Troops

COQUILHATVILLE (Reuters). — Congolese soldiers yesterday arrested Katanga President Moïse Tshombe and his Foreign Minister as they were about to board a plane here to fly home to Elisabethville.

## Ceylon Orders General Callup

COLOMBO. — The authorities yesterday ordered general mobilization and the call-up of nine volunteer and Reserve units to thwart what is called a secret plan to overthrow the Government. The Premier, Mrs. S. B. Bandaranaike, said in a nationwide broadcast that the Government had received information that various other organizations, besides the Tamil Federal Party, were secretly planning to undermine the lawfully-established Government. The measures follow a civil disobedience movement among the island's Tamil-speaking peoples in the north and east, led by the Federal Party which had announced plans to set up a separate state. Mrs. Bandaranaike identified the Federal Party's civil disobedience movement as springing from secret plans by various other organizations in different parts of Ceylon to overthrow the Government. She listed a strike by Tamil-speaking tea and rubber plantation workers and a strike by bank clerks as part of this move. A later Government communiqué said the estate workers had resumed work, but the bank clerks are still out. (AP, Reuters)

## Industry to Give 6% Higher Pay

POST Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Most industrial workers will early next month get a six per cent wage rise. This follows the signing of an agreement between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association. Both sides agreed to conclude by May 5 their negotiations for the renewal of biennial contracts. They intend by this date to replace the old national collective contract for payment of the cost-of-living allowance. It was disagreement on this point that sparked off the dispute. It was decided that the C-o-L allowance would be calculated on the basis of the average price increase, and that payments continue to be made automatically if the index rises three per cent. They both agreed to leave to a later date the question of whether the allowance be adjusted once or twice a year. At the signing ceremony, the head of the Histadrut Trade Union Department, Mr. Yehoshua Meisel, urged concentration on the export drive, as without exports, it will be difficult to maintain employment. The Chairman of Manufacturers Association, Mr. Moshe Levi, stressed the need for constant mutual concessions for the sake of industrial peace. Collective wage contracts were signed yesterday for some workers and Barak's Bank clerks. The latter will benefit from the same pay conditions of work, fringe benefits and severance payments as other workers in the country. Cinema stars will receive a six per cent wage rise and higher seniority pay while the owners have agreed to contribute towards a pension fund.

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VITA invites you to listen in to the prize winning quiz "Up to 120" broadcast every Tuesday, at 6.15 p.m. by "Kol Yisrael's" light programme.

## Pathet Lao Attack Despite Cease-Fire

VIENTIANE (AP). — Fighting flared up in various parts of Laos yesterday as diplomats sought to make arrangements for a cease-fire meeting between Government and rebel military leaders.

## Sierra Leone Independent

FREETOWN (Reuters). — The first Parliament building — House of Representatives — of Sierra Leone which became independent at midnight last night, was formally inaugurated by the Duke of Kent, representing Queen Elizabeth II.

## FLAG RAISED

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
OHALO. — The green, white and blue flag of Sierra Leone was raised here at midnight last night at a special ceremony. A group of 20 citizens of the new State now studying in Israel presented songs and dances.

## NO IMMUNITY FOR NAZI WITNESSES

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
The Attorney-General and Eichmann's counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius, clashed sharply — if politely — yesterday in the Eichmann trial court on bringing former Nazis to Israel to testify for the defence.

Only General Mr. Gideon Hausner, raise his voice. This was when Dr. Servatius asked that Eberhard von Thadden be called to testify and granted immunity from arrest. "Von Thadden will never receive a promise of conduct," Mr. Hausner snapped. "If he comes here he will be arrested immediately. He will be tried in court. I am stating this flatly. There is no point in hiding things," he concluded.

The question of bringing witnesses to testify in Jerusalem instead of presenting declarations which they made a number of years ago was made by Dr. Servatius early in yesterday's session. (Dr. Dieter Wechtenbruch, Dr. Servatius' assistant, is now in Germany trying to find potential witnesses.)

Sworn Statements  
The dispute arose over Mr. Hausner's request to admit as evidence sworn statements made by three different persons for the Nuremberg trial. They were Dr. Walter Hoell, of Department VI (foreign espionage); Walter Huppenkothen, who was familiar with Jewish affairs; and Eberhard von Thadden, of the Jewish Department of the Foreign Ministry. All three had incriminated Eichmann in their evidence.

Dr. Servatius noted that Dr. Hoell lives in Austria; von Thadden in West Germany near Düsseldorf, and, after a whispered conversation with Eichmann over the closed microphone — earphone system, that Huppenkothen also lives in West Germany. All three had been cleared of war crimes.

Mr. Hausner noted that until their pasts were thoroughly investigated, they still were patently liable to prosecution for their membership of an enemy organization.

He proposed obtaining fresh statements from them. Dr. Servatius countered with a request to grant them immunity and bring them here where he could cross-examine them.

After Justice Landau, presiding, asked about sending an investigator from Israel to speak to the three men abroad, Mr. Hausner said he wanted to weigh the possibility.

Justice Landau asked Mr. Hausner to inform him of this possibility today, and announced that the Court would take a decision on this aspect of the case tomorrow.

In response to a question by Judge Halevi, the Attorney-General informed the Court that he had not seen the original of Eichmann's memoirs which had appeared in "Life" Magazine in an edited form. He undertook to try and obtain the original, but on the basis of previous experience held out no great promise of success.

Dr. Servatius said that he had already tried unsuccessfully to get hold of the original memoirs which he understood had been given to a Dutch journalist who had edited them and then passed them to "Life" where they were further edited.

## Algiers Putsch Leader in Paris Prison; Man-Hunt for Plotters after Collapse

### De Gaulle's Power Enhanced

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
PARIS. — After the overnight collapse of the army mutiny in Algeria, the French people are looking more optimistic than exultant. Their boundless relief is mingled with puzzlement how it all came about — how the rebellion suddenly blew up to gigantic dimensions and as suddenly burst like a balloon.

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GEN. CHALLE

### 3 JUNTA CHIEFS STILL AT LARGE

ALGERIA (Reuters). — Rebel Generals Jean Zeller, Edmond Jouhad and Raoul Salan are believed to have split up in their flight following the overnight collapse of the Algiers revolt, sources close to the Delegation Generale here said yesterday.

There was still no news of the three missing generals by late last night and their fate was the main talking point in homes and cafes as Algiers relaxed after the brief insurrection.

People were given until 5 p.m. to hand in arms at police stations without fear of arrest. Riot police patrolling the deserted gardens headed down from the Delegation Generale building picked up dozens of submachineguns and pistols thrown away by civilian demonstrators.

The Ministry of Public Works announced yesterday morning that the ban on sea traffic with Algeria had been lifted. Official sources said that normal commercial and financial relations would be resumed between France and Algeria. All currency transfers and other financial movements between France and Algeria had been banned by the Government under emergency powers.

The Government spokesman in Algiers, M. Jacques Compere, said the official casualty list of the uprising was two dead, two seriously wounded, and a few more than 30 persons wounded.

### Challe Faces Death Penalty

PARIS (Reuters). — Former Air Force General Maurice Challe, ringleader of the Algerian revolt that failed, was flown back to Paris yesterday evening to face charges of high treason and armed mutiny carrying a possible death sentence.

All Algerian ports and airfields were alerted last night to watch for the other leaders of the short-lived putsch — including General Salan, Jouhad and Zeller — and to stop them if they attempt to go abroad. Search and arrest warrants against them were issued shortly after midnight.

Challe, in civilian clothes and carrying a suitcase, stumbled and fell on his knees as he came down the steps from the military Nord Africa transport plane.

Police waiting on the tarmac ran to his assistance, and the ex-General was given first aid before being put in a police van and driven off towards Paris. Four police motorcycles and two panhard cars escorted the Black Maria.

General Challe was last formally charged under articles of the penal code which carry the death sentence. The article states: "Those who lead or organize an insurrectional movement or who knowingly or willingly furnish it with arms and munitions or who in any way have dealings with the leaders of the movement will be punished with death."

With Challe's arrest and confinement in the Santé prison — the four-day drama of the rising ended. But the President's exceptional powers, assumed on Sunday, remain in force.

The Cabinet met yesterday under President de Gaulle to decide on two lines of action: 1. Stern punishment of the guilty men; 2. Rooting out of plotters in France who did not come into the open because of the early collapse of the revolt.

Fifteen persons were arrested in Paris yesterday in a dawn group of suspected right-wing activists. The public has greeted the failure of the plot with deep relief. Most newspapers hailed the day's events as a victory for President de Gaulle and

the authority of the State, and called for exemplary punishment for Challe and the other rebels. General de Gaulle has said they deserve nothing but the full rigour of the law.

A Ministry of Information opinion poll taken on Tuesday showed that 70 per cent of Frenchmen want Challe hanged or imprisoned for the rest of his life.

Security precautions were lifted in Paris yesterday and life was returning to normal in Algeria.

Loyalty Check  
The French News Agency reported that police carried out "many arrests" among civil servants and employees of military officers who accepted rebel orders. Each government employee was given a strict "loyalty and security check" when he reported for work.

The Minister of Information, M. Louis Terrenoire, told reporters after yesterday's cabinet meeting that the rebellion had in fact been able to use only a few regiments and had sent them fleeing east and west of Algiers.

A decisive role was played by the attitude of the conscripts who make up most of the army in Algeria. "Paris Presses" wrote: "The soldiers and aviators and gendarmes refused to fall in with the paratroopers. The 200,000 conscripts caused the putsch to fail." They cried "long live de Gaulle" when the rebellious paratroopers turned up. They refused to fuel their lorries, and complained at their officers about being dragged into a treasonable enterprise.

Conscripts slowed down the movements of rebel troops by hundreds of small acts of sabotage. They put sand in their petrol, supplied oil that had deteriorated and claimed to have run out of spare parts when asked for them.

**An Announcement**  
BY THE ISRAEL CIGARETTE COMPANY

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**Social & Personal**

# Suspect Murderess Familiar With Poisons, Haifa Court Told

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Mrs. Aliza Pano's interest in and familiarity with poisons, a powerful heart stimulant, were described in Haifa District Court yesterday by Dvora Nir, a nurse at the Asaf Haroche Hospital.

Miss Nir was testifying for the prosecution in the trial of Mrs. Pano, 28, who is charged with the murder, by digitalis, of Mrs. Paula Eliaz, the wife of her admitted lover, at the Eliaz home on Mt. Carmel, last October.

Miss Nir said that Mrs. Pano, whose husband is a doctor at the hospital, had explained her familiarity with the poison by saying she had studied it in order to write a story about a poisoning case. She had asked Miss Nir whether the drug could cause death without leaving any traces.

Earlier, a Tel Aviv pharmacist, Mr. Nahum Pollak, told the court he had sold the drug to Mrs. Pano when she presented a prescription on Dr. Pano's notepaper.

**Women in Court**

The court comprises Referring Judge and Judge Yehoshua Gubinski and Judge Ben-Zeev. The courtroom has been packed with spectators, mostly women, since the trial began on April 14.

Mrs. Pano is charged with murdering her 36-year-old husband, Eliaz, because she considered him a rival for the affections of her husband's friend, Dr. Eliaz, 35. Mrs. Pano had been intimate with Dr. Eliaz since 1958, before and after her marriage to Dr. Pano.

According to the prosecution, on the day of the alleged murder, she fixed a tray with Mr. Eliaz in a phonebooth in Nazareth hotel. Mrs. Pano went to the phonebooth and handed him a glass of fruit juice spiked with a fatal dose of digitalis.

After Mrs. Eliaz drank the juice, Mrs. Pano allegedly went to Nazareth and spent the night with Mr. Eliaz, who died after her marriage to Dr. Pano.

**Staged Stroke**

The police were called in the next day by a private detective whom the accused had engaged to watch Mrs. Eliaz on the night of the alleged murder, telling him that the latter "would stage a heart attack."

Mrs. Eliaz has been on the witness stand for three days as a witness for the prosecution. He told the court he had met Mrs. Pano in 1956, when she asked him to read a play she had written. Though they became intimate, he said, he never loved her, only liked her. He claimed that when she told

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him she was planning to get married, he expressed his pleasure at her new start. He also claimed he had told her that he would never divorce his wife.

During the cross-examination, the defense counsel, Mr. N. Lifshitz, claimed that Mrs. Pano had courted Mrs. Pano, "playing a cruel cat and mouse game with her, which finally brought her to a state which made her legally not responsible for the act for which she is on trial."

The defense also claims that Mrs. Pano became pregnant by Mr. Eliaz and aborted by taking quinine pills. She bore a child with her, which finally brought her to a state which made her legally not responsible for the act for which she is on trial.

The trial continues.

# US Study Grants For Medical School: Staff

Four physicians recommended by the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School have been granted international postgraduate research fellowships by the U.S. National Institutes of Health for a year's study in the U.S. they are:

Dr. B. Bericovici, Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Medical School, who will work in cytology at the Mount Sinai Memorial Institute, New York.

Dr. J. Frenkel, Instructor in Medicine at the School, who will study the blood circulation in the brain at Wayne State University, Detroit.

Dr. M. Lurie, Instructor in the Department of the Pediatrics Department at the Hadassah University Hospital, who will study the blood circulation in the brain at Wayne State University, Detroit.

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The U.S. National Institutes of Health have also given a grant of \$3,300 to Professor Benjamin Shapiro and Dr. Shimon Gatt, of the Medical School's Department of Biochemistry, for a year's study of the metabolism of the sphingolipids and C2 fatty acids.

# CANCER RESEARCH GRANTS AWARDED

The Hebrew University has received a grant of \$25,000 from the George Kaplan Memorial Foundation of St. Paul, Minnesota, for the establishment of a George Kaplan Annual Fellowship Fund for postgraduate work in leukemia and cancer research. A fellowship to the value of \$2,500 is to be awarded each year until the total of \$25,000 is reached.

# WHAT'S ON

**Jerusalem**

New Israel Film: Daily showing at the Herta and Paul Amirson, Tel Aviv, 10-11 p.m.

Five o'clock tea: Holyland Hotel, Tel Aviv, 4-5 p.m.

**Tel Aviv**

Play: "The Player," Z.O.A. House, 8:30.

Young Talents Concert: City Theater, 8:30 p.m.

**Haifa**

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# New Zealand's top tennis amateurs, (from left to right) Lew Gerrard, Mark Otway, and Ian Crookenden, take time out from practice to smile for the camera. Their first day's play against Israel in the Davis Cup preliminary will begin at two this afternoon at the Ramat Gan Bowling Club.

# Davis Cup Tennis Starts Today

TEL AVIV. — The top tennis amateurs of New Zealand and Israel will meet in the first day of their Davis Cup preliminary at Ramat Gan today.

Under the draw made here Tuesday night, Israel's Eliaz Davidson will face New Zealand's Lew Gerrard and Mark Otway. The match will be Israel's ninth Davis Cup appearance, and the third time in succession that Israel is playing at home.

The New Zealanders' manager, Mr. Russell Young, told the Jerusalem Post after the draw that he was well satisfied with the form of his players. He was also pleased with the state of the courts, but less with the heat.

Also in the New Zealand lineup is Ian Crookenden, national junior champion. Gerrard, 22, and Otway, 28, have both made three appearances in Davis Cup tennis.

The match will be Israel's ninth Davis Cup appearance, and the third time in succession that Israel is playing at home. It will be Israel's first encounter with British commonwealth country.

# Cuba Buys Rights To Israel Documentary

HAIFA. — Cuba has acquired the cinema and television rights for the Israel film "The Third Side of the Coin" by Chris Marker and Lucien, by Willem Van der Meulen.

The reason given for the Cuban Government's interest in the Israel documentary is the similarity between the problems confronting Israel and those which will arise in the "New Cuba."

# Injured Girl Gets \$184,500 Damages

HAIFA. — A 10-year-old local girl, Esther Medalya, who was partially paralyzed in a traffic accident was awarded \$184,500 damages by District Court Judge M. Ben-Zeev on Wednesday.

The girl was walking near her home in Rehov Haavot with a friend in March 1960, when a taxi that had got out of control hit them. The police had closed the criminal file against the driver for lack of evidence, but Esther's parents filed a civil suit and the court found the driver liable.

Dr. Spiegel allegedly presented evidence that Mrs. Freudenreich's husband, Dr. Freudenreich, was a member of the Kibbutz movement, and that he had been involved in the establishment of the Kibbutz movement.

# House of Lords To Be Studied

LONDON (UPI). — The Government yesterday announced that it is setting up a parliamentary committee to study the House of Lords.

# Large Hotel in Tel Aviv Seeks Independent Secretary (female)

Candidates should be able to handle English correspondence in shorthand and Hebrew typing.

Please apply to No. 41, P.O.B. 40, Tel Aviv.

# KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

REQUIRES Reservations Clerk (MALE)

aged 20-30. Knowledge Hebrew, English, typing essential.

Apply to KLM Offices, 76 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, April 29, 1961, from 1-3 p.m.

# UNITED ARTISTS YARON CINEMA, from Saturday, April 29, 1961.

The FINEST CREATIVE TALENTS in the WORLD of ENTERTAINMENT!

MARILYN MONROE  
CLARK GABLE  
MONTGOMERY CLIFT

# "THE MISFITS"

Directed by JOHN HUSTON

# Interpol is Reluctant To Hunt Nazis — WJC

QUOMOY. — Communist Chinese artillery yesterday gave Nationalist-held QuomoY a heaviest bombardment in more than two months.

PRISON. — A young woman's wife of Haugesund, Norway, is being treated for a nervous breakdown after spending two-and-a-half days as a prisoner in her own bathroom.

EUROPE. — The Cyprus Foreign Ministry has announced acceptance of an invitation from the European Assembly for Cyprus to become a member of the Council of Europe.

MISSILES. — The Indian Army has moved into the "missile age of non-atomic type," Defence Minister Krishna Menon said in Parliament yesterday.

Dr. Maurice L. Perle, Chief of the W.J.C., repeated his complaint with the charge that governments were refusing to extradite criminals on the grounds that they are political refugees. He did not name the countries.

He charged that Interpol refused to act in face of their attitude.

Perle's statement came in his comment on freedom of information, one of the Council projects. He said he opposed limitations on such freedom but called for the Council to give priority to curbs on inciting racial hatred and violence.

# Pharaonic Slavery Reported in Egypt

LONDON (Reuters). — The International Communist Journal "Problems of Peace and Socialism" calls in its current issue for a "solidarity campaign" for the release of political prisoners in the U.A.R. who are being subjected to "brutal torture."

Hundreds of people are "detained in conditions calculated to break their will and ruin their health," says the journal, an authoritative Communist review which is published in Prague in 14 languages.

Referring to "200 Communists and other democrats" thrown into prison in the U.A.R. at the end of last year, the writer says: "The prisoners are treated like slaves at the time of the Pharaohs."

He writes that there are "four torture chambers" at one camp, that a number of prisoners have "died under torture" and conditions "violated elementary norms of justice."

# EGYPTIANS FIND OIL UNDER THE SEA

Oil has been discovered under the sea 200 kilometers south of Suez, Egyptian officials reported yesterday, quoting the Egyptian Eastern Oil Company.

The company said oil of a high kerosene content is issuing at a rate of 3,000 c.m. per day from a well 8,000 feet down.

Two more under-sea wells are being probed in the same district, it said.

# HOUSE OF LORDS TO BE STUDIED

LONDON (UPI). — The Government yesterday announced that it is setting up a parliamentary committee to study the House of Lords.

The announcement followed recent political clamor over persons who, because they inherit a peerage, must give up a career in the House of Commons.

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Directed by JOHN HUSTON

# CINEMAS

YERUSALEM: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15. GAT: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15. EDISON: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15. HEBREW: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15. JERUSALEM: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15. MOUNTED POLICE: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15. ORION: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15. REN VERBA: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15. SEMAR: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15. SHEDDOTH: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15. TAMAR: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15. TEL AVIV: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15. YERUSALEM: 3.30, 6.45, 9.15.

# LYDDA FLIGHTS

AB Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: El Al 10:00 from Tel Aviv, 10:15 from Haifa, 10:30 from Jerusalem, 10:45 from Lod, 11:00 from Ramat Gan, 11:15 from Rehovot, 11:30 from Tel Aviv, 11:45 from Haifa, 12:00 from Jerusalem, 12:15 from Lod, 12:30 from Ramat Gan, 12:45 from Rehovot, 1:00 from Tel Aviv, 1:15 from Haifa, 1:30 from Jerusalem, 1:45 from Lod, 2:00 from Ramat Gan, 2:15 from Rehovot, 2:30 from Tel Aviv, 2:45 from Haifa, 3:00 from Jerusalem, 3:15 from Lod, 3:30 from Ramat Gan, 3:45 from Rehovot, 4:00 from Tel Aviv, 4:15 from Haifa, 4:30 from Jerusalem, 4:45 from Lod, 5:00 from Ramat Gan, 5:15 from Rehovot, 5:30 from Tel Aviv, 5:45 from Haifa, 6:00 from Jerusalem, 6:15 from Lod, 6:30 from Ramat Gan, 6:45 from Rehovot, 7:00 from Tel Aviv, 7:15 from Haifa, 7:30 from Jerusalem, 7:45 from Lod, 8:00 from Ramat Gan, 8:15 from Rehovot, 8:30 from Tel Aviv, 8:45 from Haifa, 9:00 from Jerusalem, 9:15 from Lod, 9:30 from Ramat Gan, 9:45 from Rehovot, 10:00 from Tel Aviv, 10:15 from Haifa, 10:30 from Jerusalem, 10:45 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# Eichmann and the Mufti

By MACABEE DEAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

**THE Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, asked Eichmann to send someone to Palestine "after the Axis victory" to be his adviser on Jewish affairs.**

This information is contained in a document written by Eichmann's aide, Dieter Wisliceny, for the Nuremberg Tribunal, which was submitted to the Eichmann trial court yesterday morning. Excerpts from this declaration follow:

Through my activities in the head office of the R.D. in Berlin (Wisliceny wrote), I know that in 1937 contact had already been established between the R.D. and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.

Information was collected through the D.N.R., the official German news agency in Palestine, from its correspondent, Dr. Reichert, and sent to Otto von Rosenberg and to the Reichstag. The R.D. had complete confidence in Dr. Reichert, who was killed in a train accident in Hanover in 1937.

In Palestine in 1937, in the autumn of 1937, two men of the R.D.'s Jewish Department, Adolf Eichmann and Herbert Hagen, later a Sturmbannführer, went to Palestine and Egypt.

The purpose of the visit, in addition to obtaining general information on Zionism, was to call on the Grand Mufti Dr. Reichert was to arrange for the meeting, which, however, did not take place, because the English authorities limited the stay in Palestine of Eichmann and Hagen—both had valid tourist visas—to 48 hours.

In Cairo, the two met with Arab nationalists, including a journalist from Jerusalem, who was close to the Grand Mufti.

After the Mufti arrived in Germany in late 1941 he called on Eichmann. Shortly afterwards, he visited the head of the Jewish Department in the Gestapo, Obersturmbannführer Adolf Eichmann, in his office in Berlin, Kurfürstenstrasse 118. I don't remember the exact date of the visit, but it was late 1941 or early 1942.

In any case, I was in Berlin a few days later and Eichmann gave me a detailed report of what was said.

**Lectured to Mufti**  
Eichmann said he had given a lecture in his map room for the Mufti comprising statistical information on the Jewish population of the various European countries and what the Germans were doing towards a solution of the Jewish question in Europe.

The Mufti seemed very impressed by Eichmann and said that he had already obtained Himmler's approval that Eichmann delegate someone to come to Jerusalem as his personal adviser. Eichmann asked me if I would accept the post but I

rejected in principle such eastern adventures.

Eichmann told me then, and again later, that the Mufti made a strong impression on him, and also on Himmler, and that he would be influential in Arab-Jewish matters.

I know that Eichmann saw and spoke to the Mufti on several subsequent occasions. At any rate, Eichmann brought this up in a conversation I held in the summer of 1944 in Budapest.

At the end of 1942 I tried at the request of a group (from the Joint of Bratislava) to persuade Eichmann and Himmler to stop exterminating European Jewry and to allow some Jewish children to emigrate to Palestine through Rumania. Eichmann, with the approval of Himmler, gave an order to bring 10,000 Jewish children from Poland to Theresienstadt and to exchange them for German civilians under detention.

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In his autobiography, *Auschwitz*, Commandant Rudolf Hoess included several appendices dealing with the extermination of the Jews. He wrote the book in a Polish prison shortly before he was executed as a criminal.

Excerpts from the chapter dealing with Eichmann were read in the trial court in Jerusalem yesterday.

Eichmann was a vivacious, active man in his thirties, and always full of energy. He was constantly hatching schemes and perpetually on the lookout for innovations and improvements. He was obsessed with the Jewish question and the order which had been given for its final solution.

Eichmann had to make continual reports to the Reichsführer SS (Himmler), directly and by word of mouth, concerning the preparation and completion of the individual actions. He was the only person in a position to give the exact figures involved.

He kept almost everything in his memory. His memoranda consisted of a few pieces of paper which he always carried with him, inscribed with signs that were unintelligible to anyone else. Even his permanent representative in Berlin, Günther, could not always furnish detailed information. Eichmann was constantly away on service matters and it was only rarely that he could be found in his Berlin office.

**Eichmann's Methods**  
Eichmann and his colleagues supervised the operation and intervened if it was being done too slowly or too carelessly. Eichmann's staff also had to make time-tables with the Ministry of Transport.

(abroad) through the good services of the International Red Cross.

I had already discussed with representatives of the Joint in Bratislava the possibility of allowing adults to accompany the transport, and we even discussed the number. Some of the children never arrived in Theresienstadt.

Eichmann then told me to report to him in Berlin, and he told me there that the matter had come to the notice of the Mufti through his intelligence service in Palestine. He (the Mufti) had protested strongly to Himmler against the scheme giving as his reason that these Jewish children would be adults in a few years and would reinforce the Palestine Jewish community.

**Operation Cancelled**  
According to Eichmann, Himmler cancelled the entire operation and even issued a blank order banning any future occurrences of this nature, so that no Jew would henceforth be allowed to go to Palestine from under German control. The ban was later confirmed to me by the Joint people.

Himmler's stand later had a fateful influence on all the discussions, especially in Budapest in 1944. It foiled any opportunity of compromise about the question of Hungarian Jewry, for Palestine was the only country which came into consideration which could absorb large numbers of Jewish women and children.

During the Mufti's entire stay in Germany he was accompanied by a liaison officer from the Security Police. This was a Hauptsturmführer, whose name I cannot remember. Walter Schneiderberg, head of Department VI (foreign intelligence service), should know about this. Schneiderberg was in prison in Nuremberg at the end of June.

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## Sierra Leone is Newest State Freetown was Called 'Athens of West Africa'

By JOHN J. ARAB  
FREETOWN

THERE is a striking parallel between Sierra Leone (which today becomes independent) and its Prime Minister, Sir Milton Margai.

Sierra Leone was "first" in almost everything in West Africa. Freetown, its capital, held the torch of learning and culture in the region and was referred to as "the Athens of West Africa."

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There is no question but that Sierra Leone faces a very trying future. The Prime Minister is profoundly aware of it and this is how he answers it: "We have many problems, but to meet them we have also a great deal of courage, purpose and determination. Our difficulties are not insuperable; we shall surmount them because the united will of our people is that they should be surmounted."

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Regardless of the inevitable teething problems which the newly independent country will face, Sierra Leone has both the human and natural resources to guide and shape its destiny, if only these are marshalled for the collective good of the country without fear and without favour.

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## SURRENDER IN ALGIERS

By DAVID MASON.

THE climactic scene of the short-lived rising against de Gaulle occurred, like so many of the recent dramatic events in Algerian history, in the vast forum in the heart of the city.

A crowd of some 50,000 Europeans gathered there as rumors spread through the city that forces loyal to de Gaulle were preparing to retake Algiers.

In the Government building, General Maurice Challe, Raoul Salan, Andre Zeller and Edmond Jouhaud, the (unhappy) ring-leaders, listened with sullen despair as the bad news poured in.

Mobile gendarmes, loyal to de Gaulle and supported by tanks, were approaching the city. Oran and Constantine, once in insurgent hands, had surrendered to Government forces earlier in the day.

The game was up and the generals, professional soldiers long used to evaluating their power, knew it.

Challe and Salan attempted one last gesture. They went to the balcony overlooking the forum. From this same balcony, Challe on Monday had told a cheering crowd of 100,000 that they would fight to the death to overthrow de Gaulle and keep Algeria French.

Now he looked down on the angry mob and tried to speak even as the first shots rang out from the machine guns and the tanks and gendarmes. The microphones were dead and his words were lost in the tumult.

Challe, Salan and Jouhaud left the Government building and fled into trucks guarded by their troops. Followers of the tough First Regiment, Zeller left in an auto. All but Challe, who was wounded and smoked a pipe, were nervous. With Salan was his wife.

All the generals were dressed in combat uniforms, and aboard the trucks were indistinguishable from their military escorts. Perhaps they wanted to be.

The convoy then sped out of the city. Within an hour the big Government building was deserted.

The anticipated last stand in Algiers never materialized. It was a rout.

There was no immediate word as to the total number of casualties, but brief skirmishes, though four gendarmes were wounded in one brief battle with paratroopers in front of the swank Hotel Astoria.

Radio Algiers, which in rebel hands had once boasted that all Algeria was in insurgent hands, now calmly broadcast Government announcements that the rebellion was over.

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